

LAST EDITION.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, SEPTEMBER 7, 1911.

THURSDAY EVENING.

TWO CENTS.

JUMBLE OF WORDS

Col. Roosevelt Attacks the Proposed Arbitration Treaty.

Says It Is Worthless and Full of Hypocrisy.

AND WORSE THAN THAT

It Tends to Sacrifice National Honor and Righteousness.

Its Terms Would Not Be Kept in Certain Events.

New York, Sept. 7.—Former President Roosevelt recently presented to the senate an editorial article appearing in the Outlook today. He says in part: "It is one of our prime duties as a nation to seek righteousness. It is also our duty not to indulge in sham, not to make believe we are settling peace by some patent contrivance which sensible men ought to know can not work in practice, and which if we sought to make it work, might cause irretrievable harm. I sincerely believe in the principle of arbitration. I believe in applying that principle so far as practicable. But I believe that the effort to apply it where it is not practicable can not do good and may do serious harm. Confused thinking and a willingness to substitute words for thought, even though inspired by an entirely altruistic sentimentality, do not tend toward sound action."

"I think that the great majority of these persons who advocate any and every treaty which is called a treaty for peace or for arbitration would be less often drawn into error if they tended to humiliate their country if they would take the trouble to formulate clearly and definitely just what it is that they desire. I think that persons who are indifferent to the national honor and interest, who in consequence, can not be reached by an appeal to patriotic sentiment, and who are there are other persons whose insatiable personal timidity is such that they are more afraid of war than of any dishonor, personal or national. "We, the American people, believe, ought to believe, in righteousness first and in peace as the handmaid of righteousness. We harbor, brood, and wronged whether exhibited by nations or by individuals. We hold that the same law of righteousness should obtain between nations who are as between man and man. I, for one, would rather cut off my hand than see the United States adopt the attitude either of cringing before great and powerful nations, or of trying to wrong us or by bullying small and weak nations who have done us no wrong."

"The American people desire to do justice and to act with frank generosity towards all the other nations of mankind; but I am convinced that they are willing to submit to wrong and injustice. Again and again in the past they have chosen, in the face of the choice lay between righteousness and peace they chose righteousness. Just exactly as they also choose righteousness when the choice lay between righteousness and war."

Mr. Roosevelt cites the Revolutionary war, the Civil war and the Spanish-American war as instances in which "we put righteousness above peace." He also cites the existing arbitration treaties with Great Britain, Great Britain and France as better than the proposed treaty, because they make no false pretenses and exclude questions affecting our vital interests, independence and honor.

He continues: "The proposed arbitration treaty is defective in the first place, because it is not straightforward. It sets forth that all 'justiciable' matters shall be arbitrated. The language both of the opponents and the defenders of the treaty is such that even among our own people and before a cause for applying the treaty has arisen, there is hopeless confusion as to what 'justiciable' means. Such being the case, it is not surprising that the effort to define 'justiciable' when a serious conflict had actually arisen and blood was up and passion high. The meaning of the treaty is so uncertain that it is impossible to announce that it binds us to arbitrate everything and another set to say that under it we would not have to arbitrate anything at all. Now, no moral movement is permanently helped by hypocrisy. Does the proposal in the treaties, if entered into with various nations, bind us to arbitrate the Monroe doctrine, the Platt amendment with Cuba, the payment of state bonds to European bond holders, the question whether various European nations should have the same concessions that Canada is to receive under the reciprocity agreement, the right of other foreign nations to interfere in Panama, our own right to exclude any immigrants whom we choose to exclude? If these questions arise, I am sure representatives would privately or publicly inform foreign powers (and, indeed, would have to inform foreign powers) that the American people would never abide by an agreement to arbitrate them; in which case the only proper course to follow is that followed by the senate committee, and that is to say in the most honest fashion that there are certain questions which this nation will not arbitrate at the dictation of an outside body. Critics of the senate in this matter talk as if it had 'soured' a 'right'; in reality, the senate has merely performed a duty."

No Time for False Pretenses. "Most men of knowledge who are willing to think know perfectly well that this country would not as a matter of fact, keep an agreement to arbitrate all questions of vital honor and interest, even though it were sworn as to make it; and it is a wicked thing to put us in a position of promising what will not and can not be performed. In such a matter the indulgence of false pretenses in the present would with an absolute certainty be followed by the breaking of faith in the future."

"The fatally objectionable feature of the proposed treaty is the clause providing that the joint high commission

which may be composed conclusively of 'nationals' of the two countries but which also may be composed exclusively of foreigners, may, by unanimous vote or by vote of all but one of its members, determine that any given question might be arbitrated. It is difficult to characterize this provision truthfully without something to be offensive. Merely to speak of it as silly comes far short of saying what should be said. It is arguable that in certain cases neither of the two component parts of the treaty making power, the president or the senate, should delegate to the other for certain purposes the power of exclusive action.

"But no substantial argument can be made for permitting both the president and the senate to delegate to outsiders, possibly to foreigners, the exercise of a fundamental and vital power. The details of carrying it to effect a great and far-reaching policy can appropriately be delegated, but the election of a committee to perform exactly the duties of the people if they shirk the duty of themselves deciding what that policy shall be. It would be quite proper to delegate to the joint high commission many subordinate functions; but the high, the supreme function of deciding whether a question is of such vital importance to the country that it is not arbitrable, cannot, with propriety, be delegated to any outsider by either the president or the senate. They are elected to perform exactly the duties implied in such decision. If the president, after consulting with his constitutional advisers, the senate, could not make up his own mind about such a vital question and had to have it made up for him by outsiders—possibly foreigners and certainly not responsible to the people—it would be proof positive that he was not fit to hold the exalted position to which he had been elected. A president unfit to make such a decision himself and willing to let somebody else make it for him would also be unfit to perform any of the really important duties of the presidency."

Offensive Hypocrisy. "We, the people of the United States, cannot and will not surrender to outsiders the power to determine whether we are to be at peace or at war. We are not ourselves what are our vital needs and what are the policies proper for meeting those needs. In other words, Lincoln does not intend to wrong any one, but neither does he intend to bind himself, if his pocket is picked, his house burglarized or his face slapped, to contract with the wrongdoer and as long as he does not intend to bind himself it would be offensive hypocrisy for him to say that he will so bind himself."

"It is our duty so far as now possible, so far as human nature in the present day world will permit to try to provide peaceful substitutes for war as a method for the settlement of international disputes. But progress in this direction is more hindered by the folly that believes in putting peace above righteousness, while it is, of course, even worse to pretend to so believe. The greatest service this nation can render to righteousness is to behave with scrupulous justice to other nations and yet to keep peace to itself as it may. Our chief usefulness to humanity rests in our combining power with high purpose. Power addressed by high purpose is calamity; and high purpose by itself is utterly useless if the power to put it into effect is lacking. In the history of our country the peace advocates who treat peace as more than righteousness will never be, and never have been, of service either to it or mankind. The true lovers of peace, the men who have really helped toward the movement for peace, have been those who followed, even though at first the footsteps of Washington and Lincoln, and who have been consistent as the supreme end of national life. Only by acting on these principles, only by following in the footsteps of these great Americans of the past can the present generation effectively work for and secure the peace of righteousness."

FLOOD HITS WICHITA.

Wednesday's Rain Storm Repeated Today, Flooding City.

Wichita, Sept. 7.—The rainfall in this section of Kansas between 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and 5 o'clock this morning was 7.99 inches. This is the heaviest twelve-hour rain in this city during the past twenty-four years. A four-day rain early in August of this year totaled 7.11 inches. Many streets are under water and basements flooded.

The residence section of the city was without light last night owing to a high wind blowing down wires. The high water at the water pumping station caused the pumps to be out of order several hours this morning and sections of the city were without water.

Daily Boost for Sugar. New York, Sept. 7.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced 10 cents a hundred pounds today.

Weather Indications. Chicago, Sept. 7.—Forecast for Kansas: Unsettled weather, with showers tonight or Friday. Cooler tonight.

NEEDS NO MONEY.

Hunnell Women Will Be Appointed to Serve Without Pay.

Mrs. Wilson and Trickett May Mandamus Councilmen.

ACTION PLAN SECRET

Trickett-Wilson Conference Gives Confidence to Woman Mayor.

Women Can Do More to Close Joints, She Says.

Kansas City, Sept. 7.—That she will fill all the important town offices with women who are her friends and supporters and give the town of Hunnells, Kan., a clean government in spite of the five men who constitute the Hunnells city council was the statement made today by Mrs. Ella Wilson, mayor of Hunnells, following a conference with C. W. Trickett, Trickett was appointed by Governor W. R. Stubbs to assist in disentangling the municipal affairs of Hunnells.

"It is too late for the tax levy now," said Mrs. Wilson, "but we'll get along without it. I shall appoint women who will serve without pay to the offices of town marshal, city clerk, city treasurer and commissioner of streets. I am confident that Hunnells' affairs will be straightened out now in spite of the councilmen."

A woman marshal could do much more than any man to route out 'blind tigers.' Women get used to smelling their husbands' breaths. I shall place my confidence in a woman marshal."

Further than to say that mandamus suits might be brought to compel the councilmen either to transact the business of their offices or set out, neither Mayor Wilson nor Mr. Trickett would disclose what plan of action against the rebellious council had been evolved.

Mayor Wilson returned to Hunnells today.

TARGET PRACTICE SECRET

Battles of Future Will Be Fought at Long Range.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Atlantic fleet is accomplishing much in the solution of the problems of war by the target practice now in progress off the Chesapeake capes according to advice from the navy department. These exercises will determine primarily the effectiveness of long range firing. Battles of the future will be fought at long range, the navy department says.

At the close of each day, Rear Admiral Osterhaus sends a wireless message to the secretary of the navy stating that he completed problem. "A" or problem "B" means much to the officers and officials of the navy, but very little of the information will leak out to the public. It will be always enshrouded with secrecy and no foreign power may learn just what this country is doing with naval ordnance problems. The comparative records of the various ships, it is said, may be published when the exercises are concluded. The real accomplishments, however, will be kept confidential.

Naval officers have today declared that the practice had proceeded with greater celerity than had been anticipated. The battleship Delaware may complete its long range experimental firing at the old battleship San Marcos next week. These tests, according to report, were suddenly terminated temporarily several days ago by Rear Admiral Osterhaus because the Delaware by mistake fired at the repair ship Panther, standing 1,500 yards away from the San Marcos.

The big guns of the Delaware are expected to shatter the San Marcos to pieces in the forthcoming experiments and then the remains of the old ship will be gathered up and sold for junk.

Marshall Will Help Write Brief. Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 7.—Chairman H. J. Winnett of the committee representing the state railway commission of five states, has appointed the three members who are to prepare and file a brief in the Minnesota railroad cases pending in the United States supreme court. The men who will prepare the brief are George A. Henshaw of the Oklahoma state railway commission; John Marshall, attorney for the Kansas state railway commission, and Henry T. Clarke, Jr., of the Nebraska railway commission. The resolution authorizing the appointment of the commission was adopted by five states, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Nebraska.

Links Win Fast Game. Lincoln, Sept. 7.—Lincoln won the morning game, shutting out Denver. Score: R.H.E. Lincoln.....0 2 1 Denver.....2 5 1

Batteries: Hagerman and McGraw; Schreiber and Spahr; Umpires: McDowell and Clark.

FAIR WEEK PROGRAM.

Sunday.

2:30 p. m.—Sacred concert by Liberati's band and grand opera singers.

7:30 p. m.—Sacred concert by Liberati's band.

Monday.

Opening of Kansas state fair—old soldiers' day.

10:30 a. m.—A series of band concerts by state bands.

1:00 p. m.—Race program starts.

2:30 p. m.—Concert by Liberati's band.

5:00 p. m.—Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii." Semi-Centennial ball in honor of visiting girls.

Tuesday.

Topeka day at state fair.

9:00 a. m.—Judging begins on grounds.

1:00 p. m.—Concert by Liberati's band.

2:30 p. m.—Liberati's band in double concert.

5:00 p. m.—Semi-Centennial pageant starts.

7:30 p. m.—Kansas avenue and marches to fair grounds.

9:00 p. m.—Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii."

Wednesday.

8:30 a. m.—Gates at fair grounds open.

9:00 a. m.—Wireless telegraph demonstration.

1:00 p. m.—Race program starts.

2:30 p. m.—Concert by Liberati's band.

5:00 p. m.—Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii."

Thursday.

8:30 a. m.—Opening of fair gates.

9:00 a. m.—Closing day for judging begins.

10:30 a. m.—Kansas Semi-Centennial and home coming meeting at auditorium. Addresses by ex-Governor S. J. Crawford and other distinguished citizens.

1:00 p. m.—Race program begins at fair grounds.

2:30 p. m.—Concert by Liberati's band.

5:00 p. m.—Display of daylight fireworks.

7:30 p. m.—Concert by Liberati's band.

9:00 p. m.—Pain's "Last Days of Pompeii."

Friday.

8:30 a. m.—Opening of gates.

10:30 a. m.—Liberati's band in double concert.

11:00 a. m.—Parade of prize winning stock.

1:00 p. m.—Race program starts.

2:30 p. m.—Concert by Liberati's band.

5:00 p. m.—Great Carnival Knights parade followed by ball at auditorium.

7:30 p. m.—Concert by Liberati's band at fair grounds. Pain's fireworks.

BROUGHT TO TIME

Kansas Hotel Men Must Clean Up.

State Board of Health Has Been Active.

SHEETS TOO SHORT

Two Proprietors Fined for Failure in This Respect.

Butchers Also Pay for Their Carelessness.

The state board of health inspectors are still active in the enforcement of the board regulations in regard to hotels, and while all the hotels in the state either obeyed the regulation when the law went into effect two years ago or went out of business, yet the inspectors are keeping close tab on them to see that they continue to be good. Several prosecutions have been made recently as the hotels become lax in living up to the law. A report made today by the board shows prosecutions in the cases of three hotels, two restaurants and a number of butchers as follows:

"Particular attention has been paid this year to the inspection of hotels by county health officers and on the whole it is felt that there has been a great improvement in the general conditions of hotels throughout the state. There are still a few bad ones, and that an effort has been made to straighten these out, is evidenced by the more recent prosecutions that have been made against hotels for various violations of the hotel law. Of particular interest is one, brought by the county health officers of Marion county, in which the hotelkeeper was fined \$100 and given a jail sentence of 30 days."

"The Bonham hotel of Clay Center, owned by E. C. Mice, has been in trouble twice on complaints made by inspectors of the department. On the first occasion he was fined \$10.00 and on the second six counts for maintaining his hotel in an unsanitary condition and not having proper fire protection equipment. The second complaint (two counts) was made on unsanitary conditions of the hotel, and fine of \$150.00 and costs imposed."

"Besides these there have been a large number of places closed and orders made for improvements both as to sanitary conditions and proper fire protection equipment, and these orders followed up until proper corrections were made. There are a large number of these in the balance now, and unless the proper corrections are made at once prosecution will be started against all places not in compliance with the hotel law."

"Our inspectors this year have paid particular attention to restaurants, and there has been a great improvement all along these lines in these places in the general sanitary conditions. Clean up orders have been given and these followed up until the restaurant man now knows he must keep clean. It has been necessary to close a large number of these places until they have cleaned up, and this has been done in preference to prosecution, where possible. It has, however, been necessary to prosecute a few of these and it is needless to say that in the future complaint will be made against every restaurant which is being conducted in violation of our sanitary law."

"O. N. Burk & C. L. Atchinson restaurant of Gardner, on complaint of our inspector, was fined \$125 for unsanitary conditions of restaurant."

"Wm. J. Frey Junction City, complaint by inspector, fined \$25; and E. H. Cook, Junction City, fined \$125, both of these on account of unsanitary conditions."

"Complaint filed September 2 by county attorney in district court at Westmoreland against the firm, Rhodes & Hudson, butchers at St. George, charging them with slaughtering cattle unfit for food purposes (two counts) and killing under conditions which were a violation of the sanitary law. Defendants here entered a plea of guilty and fined by court."

"Complaint made against Thomas Foster of Concordia, selling bread short weight and not having same legally labeled. Pleading guilty."

"Complaint against B. C. Chambers company of Chambers, Crawford county, for general unsanitary conditions of grocery store. Case brought in justice court by county attorney. Defendant fined \$5 and costs \$5."

"Complaint filed against Fred E. Seaman of Pawnee Rock July 25, 1911, by our inspector for the slaughtering and selling a beef unfit for food purposes. Fined in justice court \$17.75."

THE WEATHER RECORD.

Observations of the United States weather bureau for the 24 hours ending at 7 o'clock this morning.

Stations. High. Low. Rain.

Amariillo, Tex.	92	72	..
Boise, Idaho	84	64	..
Boston, Mass.	81	61	..
Burlingame, N. Y.	79	59	..
Calgary, Alb.	56	36	..
Chicago	66	46	..
Concordia, Kan.	96	76	..
Corpus Christi, Tex.	89	69	..
Denver, Col.	80	60	..
Des Moines, Ia.	82	62	..
Dodge City, Kan.	91	71	..
Dresden, Kan.	88	68	..
Duluth, Minn.	48	28	..
Edmonton, Alb.	92	72	..
Fort Scott, Kan.	94	74	..
Galveston, Tex.	95	75	..
Havre, Mont.	43	23	..
Hays, Kan.	90	70	..
Iola, Kan.	96	76	..
Kansas City, Mo.	96	76	..
Little Rock, Ark.	92	72	..
Louisville, Ky.	88	68	..
Macksville, Kan.	98	78	..
Manhattan, Kan.	98	78	..
New Orleans	86	66	..
New York	82	62	..
North Platte, Neb.	84	64	..
Omaha, Neb.	90	70	..
Oregon City, Kan.	95	75	..
Phoenix, Ariz.	94	74	..
Portland, Ore.	88	68	..
Prince Albert, Sask.	62	42	..
Roswell, N. M.	92	72	..
St. Joseph, Mo.	96	76	..
St. Louis, Mo.	90	70	..
St. Paul, Minn.	96	76	..
Salt Lake, Utah	64	44	..
San Diego, Cal.	72	52	..
San Francisco, Cal.	64	44	..
Seattle, Wash.	64	44	..
Sheridan, Wyo.	62	42	..
Swift Current, Assin.	68	48	..
Topeka	97	77	..
Toronto, Kan.	98	78	..
Washington, D. C.	88	68	..
Wichita, Kan.	92	72	..

T. E. JENNINGS, Section Director.

MICE CAUSE LATE TRAINS.

Get Into Switch Board of Yards Office, Tying Up Traffic.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Mice are making life unpleasant for railroad men here. Twice within a week the machinery of the West Shore yards here has been put out of commission by the rodents.

The machinery is operated by electricity. Twice a mouse got into the switchboard and short-circuited the current so that electricians had to work two days to restore conditions to normal. The two accidents cost the railroad several hundred dollars to repair and delayed train service for an aggregate of about three hundred hours.

BASEBALL WEATHER.

Western League.

Denver at Lincoln, cloudy, 10:30 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.

Sioux City at Omaha, cloudy, 3:45 p. m.

Pueblo at Topeka, rain, 3:45 p. m.

Sioux Falls at Des Moines, cloudy, 3:30 p. m.

National League.

Brooklyn at New York, clear, 3:30.

Philadelphia at Boston, clear, 1:30 and 3:30.

Cincinnati at Chicago, cloudy, 1:30 and 3:30.

Pittsburg at St. Louis, cloudy, 3.

American League.

New York at Washington, clear, 3:30.

Boston at Philadelphia, clear, 3:30.

St. Louis at Cleveland, clear, 3:30.

Toledo at Indianapolis, clear, 3.

Kansas City at St. Paul, cloudy, 2 and 4.

Milwaukee at Minneapolis, cloudy, 1:30 and 3.

Columbus at Louisville, fair, 3:30.

Much Cooler Today.

It was just 20 degrees cooler at 2 o'clock today than it was at the same time Wednesday, and the prospects, according to "Sunny" Flora, the local weather observer, are for still cooler weather tonight with possible showers. Tomorrow, he says, will probably be considerably warmer than it has been today. It was just two years ago that it rained 8.98 inches in Topeka. This is an interesting fact in consideration of the record for Wichita—7.98 inches. The wind is blowing six miles an hour from the southeast. The hourly readings:

7 o'clock	64	11 o'clock	67
8 o'clock	64	12 o'clock	70
9 o'clock	62	1 o'clock	72
10 o'clock	65	2 o'clock	76

HE SAW THE DEED

A Man Writes to Prosecutor in the Beattie Case

That He Was an Eye Witness to the Murder.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Says Accused First Hit His Wife With the Gun

Then Shot Her as She Lay on the Ground.

Chesterfield, Va., Sept. 7.—Prosecutor Wendenburg declared today that he had decided not to request the reopening of the Beattie case owing to the discovery of an alleged eye witness. "We have a strong enough case without it," he said. "We could not get the man here for a couple of days at least, as he lives out west. But we have asked him to come here just the same to see what there is in his story. Of course we have received, as is usual in murder cases, many letters from alleged eye witnesses. This one, however, signed his name and we find that he did once work as a farm hand at a place near the scene of the murder. We are going to investigate it further, but you can take the story now for what it's worth."

The writer, who until a few days after the murder of Mrs. Beattie was a